

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

VOL. 23.

NO. 6.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:

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Six Months 6 00
Three Months 3 00
One Week 0 25

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PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TERMS:

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Large and Small Sizes.

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Two and Three Bushel, Grain and Bran.

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For destruction of all kinds of Insects and Blight.

Registered Self-Acting Hand Drill
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MORE THAN 200,000 Persons

Bear testimony to the Wonderful
Effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's

Remedies

These Remedies are not a gilded Pill to delight the eye
but a medical Preparation composed of
the best Vegetable Ingredients known.

Is it not a pleasure to the health of all to take the
Remedy of Dr. Walker?

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Is it not a

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 18, 1869.

Education.

If it be true that intelligence is the corner stone of a free government, and if it be true that

"The education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

how important is it that a good, sound education should be afforded the youth of British Columbia. The importance of this can hardly be overestimated; nor will it be called in question. It has been asserted that upon this Pacific Slope is to be reproduced a superior type of humanity, superior physically, intellectually and morally—that a great, powerful and progressive people is to spring up, that shall give laws and higher civilization and peace to the world. Much of this we are prepared to believe; and the belief of it tends to increase the importance of our subject, to augment the responsibility of those who are called to lay the foundations of empire in the West. It may not be altogether unprofitable, it ought not to be uninteresting, to consider how far the government and people of British Columbia are discharging this sacred duty. We fear there will be little cause for self-gratulation or even ground for self-justification in this respect. Comparatively little attention has been given to the subject; certainly very little success has attended what effort has been made. The colony cannot properly be said to possess an educational system; for the sort of machinery we have is chiefly remarkable on account of the absence of system. It possesses neither homogeneousness nor continuity. It resembles various sections of portions of a machine, destitute of sympathy or connection. If capable of motion at all it is a sort of centrifugal motion. It would scarcely be fair to look at the school bill of last session with a super-critical eye. A first effort, it was never designed as anything more than merely tentative. There was no pretense to put it off as a complete system. It is to be hoped no attempt will be made to put the country off with it for even another year. We cannot say that it has had a fair trial; yet we venture to think it has had a trial enough. It is found not to meet the wants of outlying settlements. In the first place its provisions are so meagerly and so indefinitely expressed, and there is so much play left for the imagination, so much filling up, as it were, for the people to do that it is very apt to end in their doing nothing; and such is the construction of the machinery that if the people do nothing the government can do nothing. In the second place, if the people are ever so willing to perform ill defined and undefined functions they discover a singular absence of power. They are invited to do what they lack the legal power to enforce. They cannot enforce a property tax. It is matter of doubt whether they can collect by legal process any tax whatever. Few men care to place themselves in a false position. In the third place, if every separate school-district were to organize, they would continue to be like so many separate and distinct atoms of heterogeneous matter without any bond of union or sympathy whatever. It seems to us that there must be some way by which all the parts may be connected and made to work as one harmonious whole. There is another defect, a weak point to which we would refer. It has already been intimated that under the present so-called system it rests entirely with the people to take the initiative, that, until they move the government is powerless. Now, this might scarcely be regarded as a serious fault if the people everywhere were as fully alive to the duty of educating the young as they ought to be. But, unhappily, there are settlements in which a majority may be found extremely indifferent upon the subject. When to move is to incur personal trouble and outlay, it would be mere affection to plead ignorance of a strong disinclination to move at all. Here, then, a serious difficulty is encountered at the very threshold. Clearly, we must have a system; and that system must have a head, provided with the means of starting as well as stopping the machinery. There are two principles recognized in the present school bill which we hope to see preserved in any system that may be adopted, viz., the principle of helping those who help themselves; and that which excludes all sectarianism. The former is the principle upon which the Creator is said to regulate His dealings with man; it is a fundamental principle permeating what it is no invidiousness to characterize as the most perfect educational system in the world, (the Canadian school system) and it is one which is applicable in every civilized country, and good in every community. By this we do not mean that a tuition fee or any exceptional tax must necessarily be paid by the parents of pupils attending school. What we mean is this: The entire cost of education should not be defrayed from the colonial exchequer. One part of it should be paid by each school section, leaving the manner of raising it to be decided by a majority of those from whose pockets it must come. Neither must we be understood, by excluding sectarianism from the public schools, to advocate what has been stigmatized as a "Godless" school system. All were of the same religion this difficulty would not be presented. There would be no good reason why the Minister of the Gospel should not come to the aid of the school master, and daily

import religious instruction in the public schools. But where the community is divided and subdivided into a dozen shades of religious belief, all standing on a level in the eyes of the law, and each perhaps equally tenacious and sensitive in matters of faith, it must be perfectly clear that religious teaching and a national school system are utterly incompatible. We employ these terms in the broad, popular sense. When we speak about a non-sectarian school system, we are not to be understood to mean that certain fundamental principles accepted in common by all shades of Christians may not be inculcated, or that scriptural history may not be taught, or that sound morality may not be instilled, or that the Teacher may not be provided with a fitting form of prayer with which to commence and conclude the exercises of each day. All these, and more than these are perfectly admissible, reconcilable, with what we mean by a non-sectarian system. The class of religious teaching to which we refer as inadmissible in national schools, where the nation is made up of numerous religious sects, is that common and proper to the clergyman and the Sabbath-school teacher. We are aware that in these remarks we are drifting into a boundless polemical sea. Yet we have reason to think that our remarks are not altogether discordant with popular sentiment; we know that our position is supported by the most thoroughly practical experience of older countries, having to contend with similar conditions. The time is near when the people of British Columbia will have to look these matters square in the face, and it is well that they should be permitted to occupy some portion of public attention now.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—A. Gilmore, Yates street, near Government, has commenced to sell off his entire stock of ready-made clothing AT COST, to close out that branch of his business, as he intends to confine his attention to MERCHANT TAILORING. Garments of every description made to order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices.

New Advertisements.

The Flying Squadron HAS ARRIVED.

THE OLDEST VARIETY STORE In the Country!

TOYS ::::
At Gorrie's
VARIETY STORE
Fort St., opp. Cattle Yard.

COAL!
A. FELIERS
SUPPLIES THE BEST

NANAIMO COAL

At \$11 the English Ton of 2240 lbs.
de18

SPROAT'S WHARF, STORE STREET.

SPECIAL MEETING.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

ON a special public meeting of the Householders and Freeholders of Victoria School District, will be held at the Central School, Government Street, at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, Dec. 24th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of raising a School Fund for the present year.

The following are the sources under the "Common School Ordinance, 1869," from which Revenues for the above purpose can be derived, viz:

1. Tuition fees not exceeding \$2 per month.

2. Tax per capita on each Householder and Freeholder not exceeding \$2 per annum.

3. Voluntary subscription.

de18 W. M. LEIGH, Sec'y.

BLANKETS.

2 1-2 PT. WHITE, GREEN, BLACK,

Scarlet and Indigo Blue.

For Sale by SPROAT & CO.

Wharf street

REOPENING!

KEYSER'S
CIGAR AND TOBACCO
STORE.

Government Street, adj. San Francisco Bath.

HAVING REOPENED AT MY ORIGINAL
Stand, I shall continue to keep on hand a large
Stock of the Choicest Brands of

Cigars and Tobacco,

Meerschaum & other Pips & Matches.

A. F. KEYSER.

Now Paper Your Houses.

2000 ROLLS

Wall Paper

OF GOOD QUALITY,

JUST RECEIVED AND SOLD AT

12 1-2 Cents a Roll.

JOHN WEILER,

FORT STREET

Kirkman's Pianofortes

A FEW VERY SUPERIOR

Instruments for sale at very REDUCED

RATES.

THOS. LEIT STAHLSCHEIDT.

no25

NOTICE.

A GRAND RAFFLE WILL TAKE PLACE

on Saturday Eve, FRIDAY, 24th DECEMBER, at

GOLDIE'S SALOON.

TWENTY PRIZES, comprising Gold & Silver Watches

Silverware, etc., etc.

Tickets ONE DOLLAR, each, can be had at the bar.

CARDS FOR BUSINESS FIRMS, BALLS

PICNICS, at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Printing Office.—See Specimen Books.

D. H. STROUD

New Advertisements.

Imperial Insurance COMPANY

Capital, - \$10,000,000

INSURES BUILDINGS, WARES, MER-

CHANDISE, Ships, &c., against Loss or Damage by Fire

and all other Accidents.

INSURES CARGOES, TREASURE, COM-

MISSES, and all MARINE and Inland Navigation

Risks.

Traveler's Insurance COMPANY

Cash Assets over, - \$1,000,000

INSURES AGAINST DEATH OR DI-

ABLING Injury by Accident, in sums of \$500 to \$10,000

and \$3 to \$50 Weekly Indemnity for an Annual Cost of \$5

to \$25 per \$1000, according to hazard.

CITY OF GLASGOW

Life Assurance COMPANY

Capital & Accru'd Funds - \$5,950,000

OFFERS Perfect Security, Low Rates of

Premiums, Liberal Profits and Great

Freedom of Travel, Policies Indisputable.

Rates of Premium and every information may be ob-

tained from the undersigned, who is fully authorized by the above-named Company to accept risks and pay losses.

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,

General Agent.

de17

Carpet.

TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, KIDDER-

minster, Hatch Rugs.

For Sale by SPROAT & CO.

Wharfstreet.

de18

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, Thomas A. Williamson, and John Higgins, trading as Goldsmidhers at the "Blue Wing," Fort Street, and Government, Victoria, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by John Higgins alone, who will receive all debts due and discharge all liabilities of the late firm.

THOS. A. WILLIAMSON

JOHN HIGGINS.

Wm. Charles Riley

Victoria, V. I., Dec. 15th, 1869.

de19

HOOP IRON.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

1 1/2 and 3 1/2 inch HOOP IRON.

ALSO—round, Square and Flat Iron, Sheet Iron and

Canada Plate, in quantities to suit.

FINDLAY & DURHAM.

de19

A CARD.

MESSRS. SPROAT & CO., Agents of the ROYAL INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for

the very prompt and liberal manner in which, on be-

half of the Royal Insurance Company, you settled my

claim of \$1000 for damage sustained by the burn-
ing of the Crown Hotel, Esquimalt.

Such promptitude and liberality are deserving of every

encouragement. I am, gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. M. SELICK.

de19

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF ISLAND

and Mainland BEEF and MUTTON constantly on

hand.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at short

notice, and Meats delivered FREE or CHARGE to any part

of the City or Suburbs with accuracy and dispatch.

200 Ships and Steamers supplied by contract at LOW

RATES.

de19

LONDON MARKET.

de20

JUST RECEIVED: .

BEST ASSORTMENT FROM ALL PARTS OF

THE WORLD.

NOLTEMEIER BROS.,

Boot and Shoe Dealers

de20

HAVE THE BEST SE-

LECTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS COAST, WHICH

they offer.

VERY LOW FOR CASH

People need not have wet or cold feet this winter!

Come and see for yourselves!

Government Street next to the St. Nicholas

Hotel.

de20

OLYMPIA OYSTERS

AT

PIPER'S SALOON,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 18, 1869

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED
Dec 17—Slip Leopold, Thornton, San Juan
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.
CLEARED.

Dec 17—Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slip Ocean Queen, Dwyer, San Juan
Slip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan.

THE Tiger Engine Company will give a ball on New Year's Eve.

METCHOWIN HILLS were crowned with virgin-white yesterday morning.

THE VERONA—runaway steamer—case is still on trial at the Supreme Court.

THE Eureka Laundry property brought \$350 yesterday.

THE steamer Isabel will go on Laing's ways to-day.

A Query.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Can you inform me whether there is any truth in the report that the ladies of Christ Church are getting up a ball for the 24th inst., in favor of the Christ Church fund? If they attempt to do so I can assure them it will be a great failure. Don't they know that the Masons are to have a ball on the 27th inst., and that they are going to considerable expense to make the entertainment a success? If the ladies of Christ Church congregation, or their advisers, are so thoughtless as to persevere in trying to force a ball upon the public—knowing that the Masons are to give one—I say again it will be a failure. I sincerely trust that they will think better of it and put their intended entertainment off until next month.

NOT A MASON,

Netted, not Metaled.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST: — About two years since most of the owners and occupiers of houses on Michigan street, James Bay, contributed out of their own purses a sufficient sum to grade the road from the corner residences of Messrs Trowne and Gibbs, running westward towards the marsh a distance of several hundred feet. The grade was effected by this means under the expectation that government would match it. Expectations were indeed great when a few months since a party of workmen were busily engaged metaling or graveling the road from Mr Gibbs' premises, then and now occupied by the Hon Colonial Secretary. The work proceeded to the boundary line of the Hon Colonial Secretary's residence and there stopped, much to the chagrin of taxpayers and those who contributed to grade the street.

Now, sir, I know that Mr Gibbs did not expend a single penny towards the graveling of the road fronting his premises. Then who did? If Government or the Road District authorities did it, why not have prosecuted the work to the end of the grade as in justice should have been done? I cannot believe that Mr Hankin would be so lavish with public monies as to make his dwelling easier of approach and wholly ignore the rights and comforts of his neighbors. He therefore, I conclude, must have paid for the graveling out of his own purse—but many think otherwise and until the contrary is shown will feel sorely entitled that the road has not been metaled. How degrading!

DRUID.

The Bishop of Columbia and Confederation.

From the Kentish (Eng.) Observer. While the Canadians are manifesting by a cordial reception of Prince Arthur, their attachment to the Mother country, the Bishop of British Columbia seasonably puts before us some facts and figures which ought to awaken a vivid sense of the possible value of our North American possessions. The press is discussing through the length and breadth of the land the estimate of the future greatness of the Canadian Dominion, with which the good bishop has been enlightening his old parishioners of Great Yarmouth, after a ten years' sojourn on the shores of the Pacific. The dullest imagination may be kindled by the prospect of the British Isles held out to the younger of those whom he addressed—of the probability that some now living will see the Dominion occupied by a population larger than that of the United Kingdom at present. Who would not wish to believe that when such a consummation arrives, that mighty region, as large as European Russia, will continue to form a part of the British Empire and its inhabitants to be the fellow-subjects of the citizens of the United Kingdom? With forty millions of allies in the Dominion of the future we might bid defiance to the ambition and aggressiveness of the United States or of Russia, singly and in combination. On the other hand, should the new Dominion be annexed to the United States the prospect is as dismal as in the prior hypothesis; it is hopeful and brilliant. The strength of a Republic, from the insolence of which we have in the past suffered the greatest provocation, will be enormously increased for evil as for good, and we know by experience that we have most to fear from the United States when they are most powerful and most prosperous.

That these are the only alternatives of the future, that the new Dominion must belong either to the United States or Great Britain is the view universally taken on the other side of the Atlantic, where the facts of the case are understood with a thoroughness and the possibilities of the situation scrutinized with a keenness, both of them unfortunately too rare in the mother country. Among ourselves there have been languid statements and dilettante politicians, who found an easy solution of the great Transatlantic problem in the establishment of an independent North American Republic, or federations of republics. If any of these persons still cling to that delusion they are guilty of a transatlantic purliness. At no time was their scheme a favorable one, but of late years it has become the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity. Even while Canada remains under the sway of Great Britain there are prominent statesmen of the American Republic who are ready to do and dare everything to annex British North America and their audacity commands the sympathy of large and influential sections of the American people. But if Canada was 'independent,' if any chance were to sever its connection with the great empire which protects it and which, in spite of Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright, is still for midland and powerful, our North American colonies would be annexed to the United States before a year of 'independence' had suffered to elapse. The statesmen of the Model Republic would not wait until a new Atlantic and Pacific Railway had been constructed to rival their own, they would not allow the four millions of the Dominion, in its wildest sense, to grow into forty before striking the blow which must extirpate the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes over the whole of the North American continent.

COUNTY COURT.—Smith vs Mars.—This was a jury trial instituted to recover \$300, for the use by defendant of a billiard table belonging to plaintiff at Big Bend. The jury found for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed less \$89.50—value of new cloth supplied by defendant. Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. Courtney, for plaintiff; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Aikman, for defendant. Notice of motion for a new trial was given.

SCHOOL MEETING.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this School District is called for Friday next at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the mode by which lands shall be raised to carry on the schools. Three modes are proposed. 1st, Tuition fees not exceeding \$2 per month. 2d, Per capita tax on each householder or freeholder, not exceeding \$2 per annum. 3d, Voluntary subscription.

COURT OF QUERRE.—Smith vs Mars.—This

was a jury trial instituted to recover \$300, for

the use by defendant of a billiard table be-

longing to plaintiff at Big Bend. The jury

found for the plaintiff in the full amount

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supplied by defendant. Mr. Wood, instruc-

tored by Mr. Courtney, for plaintiff; Mr. Rob-

ertson, instructed by Mr. Aikman, for de-

fendant. Notice of motion for a new trial

was given.

THE COWPER.—It has been decided, we

believe, to abandon this ship, the chances of

getting her off being considered too remote

to warrant the expense. A party goes up

to strip the copper off the ship's bottom.

THE steamer Enterprise sailed for Burrard

Inlet yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock hav-

ing in tow the ship Nation's Hope for the B

C & V 1 miles.

INCORRECT.—The report that rich gold dig-

ging had been discovered near Leech river,

had no foundation in fact.

A ferocious dog attacked a gentleman and

tore his hand on Thursday evening.

RECOVERING.—The young ladies are re-

covering rapidly.

tenance of the British connection and adherence to the States. They have signified and are signifying with no uncertain voice which destiny they prefer. A general panic in Canada was caused by temporary misunderstanding of the language in which Sir John Young, while wishing to express the desire of the Mother country to continue the connection, managed to give an exactly opposite impression and nothing could be more striking testimony to the sincerity of Canadian loyalty than the outburst of sorrow and anger which was produced by the erroneous interpretation of the Governor General's up-skilled but well-meant words.

Two years ago, when reviewing the statistics of our commerce, we were able to

indulge in some congratulatory remarks on the steady increase of our exports to our own colonial possessions. Similar congratulations are not afforded by an inspection of the figures contained in the Statistical Abstract for the present year recently issued by the Board of Trade. In 1866 the value of the British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to our Australian colonies was £16,643,326; in 1868, the last year for which the returns of the Board of Trade are summarised in the Statistical Abstract, the value had fallen to £12,071,435. The diminution during the same period is still more marked in the case of our North American colonies, the value of our exports [the produce of the United Kingdom] had fallen from £6,824,960 in 1866 to £4,847,560 in 1868. Thus it will be seen there is already at stake our trade with a vast and diversified region—still an integral portion of the British dominions—stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which, before some now living, have gone to their graves will, according to Bishop Hills, contain a larger population than that of the United Kingdom now. Reciprocity is evidently needed, not only in the case of foreign countries, but in that of our colonies. The most important of them are ready to discuss and to re-visit the terms of an alliance which shall give the mother-country freer access to colonial markets, among other advantages, in return for a continuance of her potent guardianship.

The London Telegraph is a paper of very

large circulation and liberal views. It is in

fact a paper addressed to the sympathies of

the masses. It contains an article on what

it styles the 'British Empire Question,' in

late opposition to the views of the Times, Mr.

Lowe and Goldwin Smith. It asks:—

'Shall Britannia and Co., wholesale dealers, keep up branch establishments at Mulgrave or Toronto, now that the agent in

charge of them do not return satisfactory

accounts of sales and profits?' If Britannia is indeed a huckster in these days, and nothing more, let her by all means recall her business representatives. A nation which is truly a nation of shopkeepers, and nothing else, has no business with an Empire.'

Again, after attacking those who sneer at the colonists on the ground that their loyalty is interested, it states:—

'Shall Britannia and Co., wholesale dealers, keep up branch establishments at Mulgrave or Toronto, now that the agent in

charge of them do not return satisfactory

accounts of sales and profits?' If Britannia is indeed a huckster in these days, and nothing more, let her by all means recall her business representatives. A nation which is truly a nation of shopkeepers, and nothing else, has no business with an Empire.'

Believing as we do that our fellow subjects over the sea, if no better than ourselves are also no worse, we contend that there are other and more creditable reasons for the feeling. We enter at once into a region where the partisans of dismemberment, we fear, will decline to follow us, when we go on to maintain that home thoughts and home sympathies, pride in forming part of the mightiest confederation the world has ever seen, the aspiration to take a more active part in its general affairs and government—that such considerations as these, have as much real weight in the matter as those of pounds, shillings, and pence. Whether, having secured so much loyalty and sympathy, we shall act wisely in throwing it away—whether, when our colonies openly avow their desire to stay with us, we shall gain much by a wise statesmanship by deliberately starving them out of their allegiance, and whether rival nations will afterwards consider them equally worthless—these are points which we respectfully commend to the economists pure and simple; submitting humbly, as we do so, that although book-keeping by double entry is a capable thing in this way, something more is wanted in the government of a mighty nation.'

The article closes with the following re-

marks favouring the idea of a great British

Confederation, in substantially the sense as

the speech of Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial

Secretary and Sir John Young, the Governor

General of the Dominion:—

'If the colonists themselves wanted to sever

the slight links that still bind them to Great

Britain, it would be a very different matter;

but the noticeable point is, that they do not want anything of the sort. It would be untrue to say that they are satisfied with things as they are; but they see their way to no improvement within the old lines of the British constitution, and rightly or wrongly, they prefer stability, security, and order under the allegiance of the British Crown to the latest form of republican liberty with which the world has been made familiar. Mr. Noble's unhappy balance sheet elicited an eloquent and earnest protest, conceived in a much loftier mood, from a gentleman born and bred in Australia—Mr. Labelliere

—whose loyalty is not the least sufficient it,

as his name seems to denote, he is of French

descent—emphatically scouted the idea that

the British Empire should be thus quietly

dismembered in cold blood.' He and his more

immediate fellow countrymen would be resolute enough in their resistance to anything like opposition on the part of the central authority, but they do not want to have

'liberty of the Transatlantic port' forced

upon them. The points are numerous on which

our relations with them might be renewed

and altered with advantage, but, in his opinion, they are all susceptible of an amicable solution. There are, of course, two ways of accounting for that loyalty in the colonies which obviously still exists, to the sure confusion of theorists on this side of the water. The first is that which would probably command itself to Mr. Noble and his friends, Colonial loyalty, these gentlemen would say, is like French gratitude—a lively sense of benefit to come; and as the settlers at present have decidedly the best of the bargain, as they receive a considerable amount of Imperial aid and protection, without bearing a corresponding proportion of Imperial burdens—it is only natural that they should be contented with things as they are. Human nature, we take it, is pretty much the same in Australia and Canada as in Great Britain, and we are not therefore prepared to deny that there is a good deal of truth in the somewhat cynical theory which we indicate.'

Buy IT AND TAX IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee, the best on the C. ast. Warranted

pure and healthy beverage.

Piper's candles are all home-made; no injurious colouring is used in the manufac-

ture, and are of the best quality.

Deeds of Purchase at Buyer's ex-

pense.

J. P. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

LATE ARRIVAL.—The steamer Active, on her last trip to this port brought a new stock of goods, comprising the latest styles in Dress Costumes for the present season, also a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Ladies' Underclothing, white and printed Cottons, Flannels, Hosiery, Tail Coats, Linens, Silk Umbrellas and Sun-shades, together with a choice selection of novelties in Hats, Collars, Laces, Trimmings &c., which are received and for sale by A. B. Gray, Government Street, N.B.—A balance of Furs, Fancy Silks and Irish Poplins, to effect a clearance, will be sold at and under cost price.

CHEAP SHAVING.—Fred. Payne, Tongori Artist, Johnson Street above Miner's Saloon, Shaving 12½ cents; Hair Cutting, 25 cents.

BREAKFAST.—Ernest's COCOA—GRANULES and COMPOTIN. The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. THE CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE.—The singular success with which Mr. Epp's attemt to his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any exponent. By the thoroughness of the treatment given to the system, giving the tone of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoas, Mr. Epp's has provided us breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in 1lb., 3lb., 6lb., tin-lined packets, labeled, JAMES EPP & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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SAW MILL CO. (Limited).

To be sold by Auction, by order of the Mortgagors and with the consent of the Official Liquidators

At his Salesrooms, Yates Street,

Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

The Sawmill at Burrard

Inlet, together with a large quantity of extra

Machinery, Gang Saws,

Planing Machines, &c.,

now lying at the Mill.

The MILL SITE comprises 243 Acres

of Freehold Land, and the Mill is ac-

knowledged to be the best, and capable

of turning out more lumber per day

than any on this coast.

LANDS TO LET.

Medical.

GRIMAUULT & CO.

Chemists to the Court,

45 Rue De Richelieu

PARIS.

French Medicines.

Women's and Children's Diseases.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized

Horse Radish.

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., &c. It cures the various diseases of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimpls, itches, &c.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.

DOCTOR LERAS'S SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

(Doctor of Medicine.)

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of the blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, diarrhoea, anaemia, general debility and purifications of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

Grimalt's Syrup of Hypo-

phosphate of Lime.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of cough, catarrhs, hooping coughs and influenza. In comparing this syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: Grimalt and Co.

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The annual Division of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November, 1870, and all Persons now elected will participate.

The Fund to be Divided will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1865.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhoea, constipation, &c.

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PEPSINE.

Of certain effect against nausea, pituita, heart-burn of gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhoea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, &c.

BETTER THAN COPAIBA.

GRIMAUULT & Co.'s

MATICO, CAPSULES & INJECTION.

These preparations will effect a rapid and extraordinary cure of sevoro, recent and chronic cases of private disease.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION!

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DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most eminent medical men in France, in cases of disorders of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious digestions, wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and lungs.

They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenges.

Largesse's Syrup & Paste

OF SEA PINE SAP.

These two preparations are invaluable and taken with the utmost success for consumption and the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, &c., and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

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Superior to all the compounds of Iron for all diseases of the chest, clearing nervous affections, painful digestions and impoverished blood: it is recognized as the best and most agreeable remedy.

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The security afforded to the public by the Phoenix Office is equal to that of the largest and most valuable capital of the Company, the whole fortune of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the most eminent merchants and others in the United Kingdom. An usual and short time insurance is affected upon all kinds of property—Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms.

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